
Feature interactions

Feature key operations

While a user is entering an authcode, the following feature keys operate as intended and do not affect operation of the authorization code feature:

- Make Set Busy
- Buzz
- Volume Control

The operation of the following keys is ignored during authcode operation:

- Conference
- Override
- Call Forward and Call Transfer
- Call Pickup
- Charge Account
- Calling Party Number
- Privacy Release
- Ring Again
- Barge-In and Busy Verify
- Speed Call
- Recall
- Do Not Disturb
- Digit Display

The following key operations abort the authcode operation and any digits entered in authcode are ignored:

- Directory Number
- Paging
- Voice Call
- Not Ready
- In-Calls
- Call Waiting
- Hold
- Release

If the caller initiates a switchhook flash while entering an authcode, the results are unpredictable; the switchhook flash may be ignored or interpreted as the digit “1.”

Authcodes after SPRE can be stored as speed call or autodial entries. When this is done, the stored number (entry) must contain only the access code and authcode digits. All digits in the entry after the access code are interpreted as authcode digits.

In the case of authcode conditionally last, authcodes can be stored as autodial entries but not speed call entries. If necessary, the caller can continue to enter more authcode digits after operation of the autodial or speed call key. However, for security reasons, authcodes should not be stored as autodial or speed call entries.

Call Detail Recording

If the CDR of authcodes is specified, a record is generated on the CDR device each time an authcode is entered. The record is passed to CDR only if one of the following occurs:

- The call becomes established (for example, a trunk is seized or local telephone answers).
- The call cannot be completed (for example, when no trunks are available).
- The Ring Again feature is applied to the call.

Authcode input via tie trunks

Authcodes can be entered via access tie trunks. Incoming or two-way tie trunk groups at a switch equipped with the Network Authorization Code feature can be defined to prompt the user for an authcode entry.

Direct Inward System Access

If a caller makes a NARS, BARS, or CDP call in association with a valid DISA call, the NCOS associated with the DISA DN is used for NARS, BARS, or CDP route selection. If the FRL of this NCOS is too low to access the route list that NARS, BARS, or CDP has selected for the call, the caller will be prompted for an authcode entry, unless an authcode (for example, Authcode after SPRE) was entered previously.

Barge-In or Busy Verify

If the attendant uses Barge-In or Busy Verify to break into a connection where an authcode is being entered, the authcode entry will be affected. If the code entered is invalid as a result, the user will be given overflow tone when the EOD timer expires.

Centralized Attendant Service

The Centralized Attendant Service (CAS) feature enables several remote switches to share the attendant services at one central location. See *Centralized Attendant Service description and engineering* (553-2681-100). A CAS attendant can enter an authcode via a Release Link Trunk (RLT), before connecting or transferring calls to the connecting remote PBX. If the CAS attendant enters a NARS, BARS, or CDP number via an RLT, the NCOS associated with the attendant (at the remote PBX) is used in the NARS, BARS, or CDP route selection process. If the FRL of this NCOS is inadequate, the CAS attendant may be prompted for an authcode entry.

Call Forwarding

The Call Forwarding feature provides two customer options: Call Forwarding-Originating (CFO) Party's COS or Call Forwarding-Forwarding (CFF) Party's COS. With the NAUT feature and the CFO option, a caller may be prompted for an authcode entry after a call to a station that forwards the call to a NARS, BARS, or CDP number. With the CFF option, the user will not be prompted by the local switch for an authcode entry after such a call.

Network Class of Service

An authcode entry modifies the user's NCOS for the duration of the call. The FRL associated with the user's assigned NCOS is used to determine if it is necessary to prompt for an authcode entry. After an authcode is collected and validated, the NCOS associated with the authcode is used for the duration of the call.

Network/Basic Alternate Route Selection

During NARS/BARS route selection, the FRL associated with the call originator's NCOS is compared with the FRL of the selected route list. If the originator's FRL is lower and no authcode was entered previously, the system may prompt for an authcode entry. A valid authcode modifies the originator's NCOS and, hence, FRL. This new FRL is then used for route selection.

Network Queuing

When an authcode is entered, the NCOS associated with the authcode is used to determine Network Queuing capabilities.

Coordinated Dialing Plan

Authcode after SPRE can be used before dialing a CDP call. If the NAUT feature is equipped, the “conditionally last” request for an authcode entry applies.

